Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI). Since it is not a proposal initiated by the Government, any decision in this regard shall be taken only in the event of there being consensus among all stakeholders.

Problems relating to rainfed farming

†*434. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 152 given in the Rajya Sabha on 3 July, 2009 and state:

(a) the problems identified by Government with regard to rainfed farming;

(b) the programmes being formulated by his Ministry to resolve each of the problem;

(c) the total number of micro and macro watersheds identified under Integrated Watershed Management Programme in the country alongwith the number of such watersheds being developed, district-wise, particularly in Rajasthan; and

(d) the total area of rainfed land on which crop production has been insured as a result of the above programme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Rainfed agriculture is complex, risk prone and is characterized by low levels of productivity and input usage. Since, rainfed farming depends primarily on rainfall received during the monsoon period which varies widely in terms of distribution, extent and intensity, it witnesses wide range of uncertainty in production and productivity. The risks involved in rainfed farming does not encourage farmers for higher investment in agricultural inputs and this results in low cropping intensity & productivity.

(b) Government has accorded priority to the holistic and sustainable development of Rainfed areas. To address various problems of farming in the rainfed areas and to ensure a coordinated strategy for development, Government of India has established the National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA) in November 2006. For the promotion of rainfed farming, following watershed programmes are being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Rural Development through an integrated watershed management approach.

Ministry of Agriculture

(i) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRA).

(ii) Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR).

(iii) Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA). Ministry of Rural Development

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(iv) Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP): Integration and modification of the schemes of Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP).

The programmes like Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Micro Irrigation (MI), National Horticulture Mission (NHM) also accord special focus to rainfed areas for improving the livelihood security and agricultural productivity.

(c) Under the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), a total of 154510 micro watersheds covering 1042.46 lakh hectares have been identified covering 292 districts in 18 States. During the year 2009-10, 9689 micro-watersheds covering 53.93 lakh hectares have been sanctioned. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-I *(See* below). In Rajasthan 26655 micro-watersheds covering 173 lakh hectares have been identified against which 977 micro-watersheds have been taken up during 2009-10 to cover 9.26 lakh hectares. District-wise details are given in the Statement-II *(See* below).

(d) Since inception and upto the end of Tenth Five Year Plan, about 50.83 million ha. of degraded lands including rainfed areas have been covered under various Watershed Development Programmes. Parts of such developed degraded rainfed land are brought under cultivation. Lands so developed include rainfed agricultural lands, non-arable lands and drainage line areas. It has been observed that the production and productivity has improved in the treated watersheds due to better soil & water conservation measures.

Statement-I

State wise no. of micro watersheds identified under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and no. of watershed being developed

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of Micro-watershed identified	Area covered (in lakh hectares)	No. of districts covered	No. of micro-watersheds sanctioned during 2009-10	Area sanctioned (in lakh hectares)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Prdesh	17450	87.23	12	947	4.73
2	Chhattisgarh	7200	36	15	320	1.52
3	Gujarat	10567	155.85	26	753	3.3
4	Himachal Pradesh	4388	27.25	12	236	2.04
5	Karnataka	16768	83.84	27	966	4.91
6	Madhya Pradesh	14419	131.31	30	835	6.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Maharashtra*	30509	165.25	28	2893	9.96
8	Orissa	10757	102.52	10	537	2.95
9	Punjab	34	1.23	3	17	0.35
10	Rajasthan	26655	173	32	977	9.26
11	Tamil Nadu	5532	30.43	23	544	2.5
12	Uttaranchal*	409	19.32	13	82	1.7
	N E States					
13	Arunachal Pradesh	3331	28.36	11	92	0.68
14	Assam	3700	3.21	26	245	2.21
15	Meghalaya	764	3.66	7	20	0.3
16	Nagaland	1293	9.24	11	170	1.06
17	Sikkim	166	1.63	2	22	0.15
18	Tripura	406	2.45	4	33	0.3
	TOTAL :	1,54,510	1,042.46	292	9,689	53.93

* The proposals of Maharashtra & Uttaranchal have been appraised and approved by the Steering Committee. However, State Level Nodal Agency(s) (SLNAs) have yet to issue sanction letters for release of funds by the Department.

Statement-II

District-wise details of total No. of Micro watersheds identified and No. of watersheds being developed in Rajasthan

Sl. No.	District	Total treatable watersheds/ clusters under IWMP	Treatable area under IWMP	No. of w/s Micro W/S/IC	Total area under IWMP
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Ajmer	469	427507	36	23338
2	Alwar	327	511707	32	25981
3	Banswara	287	233457	30	14066
4	Baran	418	295378	38	17372
5	Barmer	4031	1877413	101	100142
6	Bharatpur	140	313394	25	15024
7	Bhilwara	536	457755	21	33258
8	Bikaner	2936	1467869	31	80000

1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Bundi	339	217924	10	10242
10	Chittorgarh	686	388432	30	21558
11	Churu	1513	936269	33	46550
12	Dausa	141	193595	13	12006
13	Dholpur	160	157323	6	9452
14	Dungarpur	325	163232	12	9460
15	Hanumangarh	73	403276	14	18814
16	Jaipur	645	615641	34	33109
17	Jaisalmer	2404	1686870	79	80000
18	Jalore	1283	641401	29	33647
19	Jhalawar	548	336384	36	15659
20	Jhunjhunu	631	348415	27	20490
21	Jodhpur	2367	1568999	89	82000
22	Karouli	275	222704	8	11139
23	Kota	149	176980	5	10223
24	Nagour	1855	1137210	48	58082
25	Pali	736	657541	44	40500
26	Pratapgarh	figures included in Chittor	figures included in Chittor	7	5247
27	Rajsamand	285	168215	21	9993
28	S. Madhopur	390	291048	26	15251
29	Sikar	815	467504	34	25665
30	Sirohi	281	224133	18	10232
31	Tonk	392	409528	18	21028
32	Udaipur	1218	303175	22	16071
	TOTAL	26655	17300279	977	925599

* Note: - In Western Rajasthan where there are non distinguishable drainage lines *i.e.* watersheds can not be delinated, the development unit for rainfed areas is cluster (village / group of villages).

Quality of food supplied in trains

*435. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state: